Current Events in Review

By Edward W. Pickard

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Landon and Lowden Are In Accord on Agriculture

COMPLETE endorsement of the presidential candidacy of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas was given by former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois following a conference in Topeka. Following the conference former Governor Lowden announced that he and Governor Landon were in "full accord" on the question of farm relief.

Frank O. Lowden

The Illinois farm leader revealed that he had discussed soil erosion, reciprocal treaties, conservation of farm population, government aid in marketing surplus crops, centralizing of federal power and reduction of federal expenditures with Gov. Landon. Mr. Lowden declared:

"We are in accord on the important agricultural issues. I shall support him and campaign for his election."

Payment of cash federal bounties to soil - conserving farmers through a plan contemplating state administration was one of the farm principles advocated by Mr. Lowden which received the verbal support of Gov. Landon following the conference.

With the Republican presidential nominee at work on his acceptance speech, conferences with other leaders were scheduled. Important among these was the visit of George N. Peek, former AAA administrator who resigned his post following a break with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and is now a New Deal critic. Also on the program was the visit of Col. Frank Knox, Governor Landon's running mate.

At Governor Landon's office a letter was made public from Wilbur Carleton Bruce, former Democratic senator from Maryland, saying that he was "bitterly disappointed" in the Democratic and "deeply gratified" at Governor Landon's nomination.

In the meantime members of the Kansas legislature had departed for their homes after submitting two constitutional amendments to the state's electorate. One of these would authorize state aid for the needy and the other would approve state participation in the federal social security plan. Both amendments were recommended by Governor Landon.

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman Is Taken by Death

DR. S. Parkes Cadman, who rose from the mines of England to international fame as a pulpit orator, died in Plattsburg, N. Y., at the age of seventy-one.

Dr. Cadman was pastor of the Central Congregational church of Brooklyn and was a former president of the Federal Council of Churches.

In his youth, Dr. Cadman worked as a "pony boy" in a mine in Shropshire, England. At fourteen he began to read theology: at seventeen he joined the church, and at eighteen preached his first sermon. He came to America in 1890 with less than $100 in his pocket. Through a bishop whom he had met in London he obtained his first pastorate.

In his later years, Dr. Cadman had for his congregation all the people of the North American continent. He was the first of the "radio pastors" and his Sunday afternoon sermons reached the ears of millions.

New Austro-German Pact Makes Diplomatic History

A NEW era in European diplomacy was heralded with the signing of a treaty between Germany and Austria re-establishing peace and normal relations between the two nations.

Since Italy has been acting in the role of big brother to Austria in the past two years it was regarded as a virtual certainty that Premier Mussolini had sanctioned the new pact. Observers pointed out that with Germany, Austria and Italy in accord and with Poland friendly to Hitler's aims, Europe now has a prospective alliance more powerful than the triple alliance of Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary preceding the World War.

By the terms of the new Austro-German pact, the sovereignty of Austria is guaranteed, a friendly attitude by Austria toward Germany is promised, amnesty to Nazi agitators in Austria is given and freedom of Austrian Nazi now interned in Germany is permitted.

In sealing the Austro-German agreement Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria wired a message of congratulations to Chancellor Hitler expressing his conviction that the agreement "would be to the advantage of the whole German people." In replying Hitler expressed the wish "that this agreement will re-establish the old traditional relations springing, from racial unity and the centuries long common history" of the two peoples. It is understood that both Hitler and Schuschnigg will meet in the near future, probably at Hitler's summer home at Berchtesgaden.

In diplomatic circles the signing of the new pact was regarded as another shrewd coup by Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini. The German and Italian dictators have thrust a dictatorially governed Fascist and Nazi wedge through central Europe between North Sea to the Mediterranean.

In Paris, French officials were quoted as seeing in the new agreement an initial step toward German annexation of the Austrian republic without resorting to war. They declared their belief that Hitler's actual entry into Vienna is now only a question of time.

President Roosevelt Leaves for Nautical Vacation

AFTER dedicating New York's new $64,000,000 Tri - borough bridge, attending the wedding of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, minister to Denmark, to Captain Boerge Rohde of the Danish court and spending two days at his Hyde Park home, President Roosevelt embarked on a nautical vacation in Maine and Canadian waters.

President Roosevelt

On the bridge dedication program with the President were Secretary of the Interior Ickes, Gov. Lehman of New York, Senator Wagner and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York City. The bridge is the largest completed public works administration project in the East. It comprises four spans in its three and one-half miles of elevated ways and connects Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens, Long Island.

Before leaving to board the schooner Sewanna, President Roosevelt conferred with a group of eastern state representatives on the matter of flood control. Representatives of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and other states met by chairmen of floods early this year met with the President.

On the cruise of the Sewanna, a 50-foot schooner yacht, President Roosevelt will act as skipper and helmsman. Three of his four sons, James, Franklin Jr., and John are members of the crew. The cruise will carry the president along the Maine coast to Campobello Island, New Brunswick, where his mother has a summer home. From there by via Scotia where he expects to do some deep-sea fishing. A destroyer, the presidential yacht Potomac and the schooner Liberty carrying newspaper men are trailing the Sewanna.

Before he returns to the White House, the President will pay a visit to Lord Tweedsmuir, governor-general of Canada at Ottawa, the Dominion's capital.

Ruth Bryan Owen Becomes Bride of Danish Officer

ROMANCE outmaneuvered diplomacy when Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, minister to Denmark, became the bride of Captain Boerge Rohde, gentleman-in-waiting to King Christian of Denmark. The wedding took place in St. James Chapel at Hyde Park, N. Y., in the presence of President Roosevelt who nominated Mrs. Owen as the country's first woman minister.

Ruth Bryan Owen

A few days after Mrs. Owen returned to the United States for the summer, the announcement of her engagement was made in Denmark by Captain Rohde's mother. A few days later, Captain Rohde arrived in America and plans were made for an immediate wedding.

Rockefeller Celebrates His 97th Birthday

CUTTING a big cake to celebrate his ninety-seventh birthday, John D. Rockefeller predicted that he would live to be one hundred. Despite temperature of 92 in the shade, the famous nonagenarian donned a sun helmet and went outdoors on his summer estate near Lakewood, N. J.

The multimillionaire oil man and philanthropist did not let the celebration of his birthday interfere with his daily nap or his daily afternoon automobile ride.

Mr. Rockefeller long since has given up all forms of athletic activities, including golf, formerly his favorite pastime.

Promise of Rains and Cooler Weather for Drouth Areas

WITH a recession of the extremely high temperatures promised and the prospect of rains, some measure of relief was in sight for the sun-parched drouth areas of the Great Plains. Rains which fell in portions of the Northwest revived scattered areas. But for day after day a record-breaking heat wave had brought temperatures ranging from 90 to 114 from the Rocky Mountains to the Appalachians.

Twenty-three states, eight of them in the South, were listed as suffering in some degree from the drouth. Ten of them—North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Virginia and South Carolina—were already in a critical stage. Five others—Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and West Virginia—were borderline cases. Eight others where the first severity of the drouth had not yet been felt were: Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana and Ohio.

The sweltering heat and drouth spread into Canada. The prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—Canada's bread basket—had begun to suffer like their neighbors in the United States. Except for scattered local showers, there had been no rain from Ontario westward to the Canadian Rockies since June 16.

With the full extent of the damage in the "dust bowl" area of the Northwest not yet known, the federal government made plans to deal with a long-range disaster. President Roosevelt, taking personal command of the relief program in Washington, announced that he would make a personal tour of the drouth-stricken areas within the next few weeks.

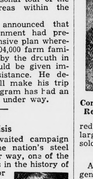
The President announced that the federal government had prepared a comprehensive plan whereby 170,000 out of 204,000 farm families impoverished by the drouth in the Northwest would be given immediate cash assistance. He declared that he will make his trip after the relief program has had an opportunity to get under way.

Green-Lewis Rift Brings Labor Crisis

AS THE long-awaited campaign to unionize the nation's steel industry was under way, one of the most serious crises in the history of the American labor movement arose when strife broke out between William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, who has promoted the unionization drive in the steel industry.

Meeting in Washington, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor considered the matter of suspending national and international unions on the ground that these eight unions have begun the formation of a rival, or dual labor federation.

John L. Lewis declared that he would not respond to a summons of the executive council to answer the charges that he had violated the federation's policy by trying to organize 500,000 workers engaged in one big industrial union instead of into several unions divided by crafts.



William Green

Threat of Farm Strike Worries French Nation

WITH the threat of a farm strike hanging ominously over France, riots in French cities and street clashes between the leftists supporting the popular front socialist regime of Premier Leon Blum and rightists who oppose it added to the unrest. The government made anxious efforts to dissuade farm workers from going on a strike for higher pay and better wages.

On five farms near Paris striking farm hands had actually occupied the land. While this was a localized situation, it was fraught with dangerous possibilities because the area affected by it not only provides most of the French capital's fresh vegetables but is also an important wheat growing region as well.

Due to heavy rains and hot weather the wheat has ripened at an abnormally rapid rate. Should a widespread strike of farm hands occur that delayed the wheat cutting only a few days, experts were of the opinion that the entire crop of the region would be lost.

Fifteen Jap Army Officers Are Put to Death

FIFTEEN Japanese army officers who were leaders in last February's bloody rebellion in which four high-ranking government officials met assassination, were executed by a firing squad in Tokyo.

Two other officers condemned to death were not shot and no explanation was made by the war office. They were Captain Yoshiaki Nakamura and Captain Asiachi Isobe. Unofficial observers believed their lives were temporarily spared so that they might testify in trials of other men accused of complicity in the uprising of February 26 which pushed Japan close to the brink of civil war.

UNCLE SAM CHECKS HIS B

End of Fiscal Year Finds Goverment Costs Still Mounti of Budget Not Yet in Sight; Treasury Repo

By CARLTON WILLIAMS

THE fiscal year 1936 is now ended, and the United States Government's financial operations broke at least three records—records which, if Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's reckoning holds true, will be broken again in the 1937 fiscal year which comes to a close next June 30.

During the last 12 months the government spent more money than it ever had in any peacetime fiscal year. The total was approximately 8 billion 880 million dollars.

The deficit was also the largest ever compiled by the United States government in times of peace. It was about 4 billion 754 million dollars. It would have been only about 2 billion 700 million had it not been for the passing of the veterans' bonus.

Federal expenditures, emergency and regular, advanced the public debt during the fiscal year to an all-time record high of 34 billion 427 million dollars on June 17. Between then and June 30, it was reduced to 33 billion 779 million, largely through the redemption of soldiers' bonus bonds.

Comptroller General McCarl, Who Recently Resigned After 15 Years

Cites Recoverable Assets.

Against this debt, Secretary Morgenthau pointed out, must be held about 8½ billions, which the government holds in what he calls recoverable assets. Most of them, to be sure, are recoverable, but a certain portion of them, including about 4 billions in loans to farmers, railroads, banks, insurance companies, states and cities, are open to question; it hardly seems possible that any organization could make loans so varied in nature and combining to make so large a total, as to expect to collect them all.

Other recoverable assets listed by the secretary are 2 billion 700 million cash and "money in the banks," and 2 billion in the "stabilization" fund. This latter fund, however, it would probably be unwise to touch, because it was established for specific purposes, principally for stabilizing the dollar in foreign exchange markets.

Besides what is obviously apparently considered legitimate subtractions from the public debt are about 4½ billions in equally legitimate additions to the debt. These are government guaranties and obligations—chiefly certain corporations and the like.

It was pointed out by the new fiscal year began that little or no progress in balancing the budget would be made. Although revenues are due to continue increasing, as the country enjoys a continuation of the trend back toward prosperity and as the administration's new taxes produce additional sources, be come more effective, expenditures are also due for a rise, some of them expenditures unforeseen by the government a year or two ago. Taxes and other revenues, according to estimates, will probably surpass those of other years in history with the exception of 1936. An important phase of the new fiscal year they went back to 7 billion 200 million, if the veterans' bonus is excluded, as it fairly may be, to make sure this report is not biased politically in any way. Certainly enough, it will have to be regarded as part of the public debt.

Many expenditures which in 1933 were regarded as "emergency" have now been included in the regular government expenditures, as may be seen in one of the charts shown here. While there has of late been a decline in emergency spending, there has been a corresponding increase in regular expenditures.

Direct relief, work relief and emergency public works expenditures have decreased from 3 billion 59 million in 1935 to 2 billion 669 million in the 1936 fiscal year. Spending for the Civilian Conservation corps is due to decline from 469 million to 308 million in the new fiscal year. Farm relief costs,

Where the Money Goes and Where It Come

Three Years of Federal Spending (Does Not Include the Veterans' Bonus)

fiscal year will be the appearance for the first time in the ledger of the new social security program.

The federal ledger in the new fiscal year will be important historically because of the changing nature of its entries. It will see the inclusion of permanent expenditures of many of the measures in the "must" category, now finding their ways back into the budget.

For instance, when President Roosevelt first came into office he effected immediate and drastic economies in river and harbor and public building work. They were subsequently revived in the emergency programs. Now Mr. Roosevelt has indicated his desire to return them to the permanent budget, with an annual appropriation of about 500 million dollars.

Taxes Keep Going Up.

Generally, the switch of public works programs back to the regular budget, combined with other transitions, is regarded as the beginning of the attempt to make most of the New Deal a permanent phase of the government. The President has asked for the institution of the CCC and the farm control program as permanent

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NTHETIC GENTLEMAN

By Channing Pollock

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TER IX—Continued

ght in the beginning." There was only one thing stood Kelly alive after him, and we should

stand seeing Peggy." Pat ed that what you had you sent her here? Anyhow, she comes down looking well, you know, ouldn't trouble like that—all and I didn't. I do closed. Next you they will recognition. This, if I mean the bigger when revenues ion 695 million

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"And that man—"

"You're sure it was a man?"

"Very sure. And that man was someone who had better reason than we've found yet for hating or dreading Mike Kelly."

Barry rose.

Peter had picked a glove off his desk, and was turning it right side out.

"Have you ever thought of Luis Morano?" Barry asked.

Winslow let the glove fall.

"Why?"

"He seems to have had some reason for hating Kelly."

"You mean that row in the Cocoanut Bar?" Peter said. "Oddly enough, that's why I haven't thought of Morano. He was telephoning me from the Cocoanut Bar—about the row—at the time of the murder.

"Luis always came to me when he was in trouble. And he called me, at home, just after one that morning to say that one of his girls was in jail, and would I take the case. I could hear that jazz of his."

Barry stooped for the glove.

"Well, that's that," he remarked. "Kelly was threatening Morano, you know, and—"

But Peter was smiling again.

"You can make a case against almost anyone," he said. "But a case that'll stand up—that's another thing."

Barry grinned sheepishly.

Winslow pressed a button.

"Stop worrying," he advised Barry. "We're going to free Rogers. If we

"I'm Glad You Found Out," Barry Said,

have to get the guilty man to do it, we'll get him, but let's give the court a chance first."

"I guess we'll have to," Barry conceded.

Peter's secretary opened the door.

"What's Nolan's first name?" Peter asked Barry. "And where's Jimmy Gage? Got it, Miss Clark? Now, get Nolan by here this afternoon."

"Yes, sir," the girl said.

"Don't mind my joking," he said. "Something tells me you did a grand job when you turned up Mr. Nolan."

"Peter's wonderfully kind," Barry told Harwood that evening, "but he doesn't like me half so much as an author's name in a motion picture advertisement."

"I don't think Winslow means to make anyone feel small," Ernie answered. "He's too big for that. It's the small men who've got to make other people smaller, in self-defense. The trouble with Winslow is that he's generally right, and that's trying, no matter how kind anyone may be about it."

"Winslow's a great lawyer," he went on, "and a swell guy. He's had his troubles, too. Ever meet his wife?"

"Once."

"He's nearly wrecked his career for her, you know. She ran away from home with some youngster in a military school. The kid turned crook, and the cops killed him. Then she married Winslow. The rabbloids played the story up all over the place, and Mrs. Winslow crashed, and had to be taken to Europe. She went to places again two years ago, and Winslow closed the office, and went to live in the South of France. The money gave out, I guess. Anyway, they didn't stay long. Of course, that telephone message doesn't prove anything."

"You mean Morano's message to Winslow?"

"Yes. Luis might have sent that at one o'clock, and still've been in time for the murder."

"Is there any chance that Luis didn't send it?"

"Why do you ask that?"

"It occurs to me that Peter might be shielding someone."

"Whom? Morano?" Harwood shook his head. "Winslow isn't that kind of a lawyer. As a matter of fact, I know Morano phoned him."

"Who told you?"

"Violet Pane."

"Then you've been to the Cocoanut Bar?"

"Yes. I went Saturday, and met all your cronies. Miss Pane says Luis followed Peggy Rogers around to the office and then came back to the Bar, and called up his lawyer, and drove to Morristown."

"At one o'clock?"

"Yes."

"How about 'taking an alibi'?"

"You reminded me it could be done," Barry went on.

Ernie turned suddenly.

"Ever strike you as queer," he asked, "that nobody ever connected Kelly's murder with the Jefferson Street grab?"

Barry couldn't trust himself to reply.

"They were pulled off about the same time. As I remember it, Judge Hambidge's decision was handed down the day after the killing."

Barry remained silent.

"Kelly stood to make a million or two on that deal," Harwood continued. "Those Jefferson Street houses were pretty decent once. Then they went slummy. Through agents, Kelly bought 'em in, one by one, for little or nothing, and turned 'em over to a phoney corporation to sell to the city at a huge profit. Some of the original owners may have been a little bit sore, don't you think?"

"The conversation was drifting into safer channels, and, relieved, Barry let it flow on.

"As a matter of fact," Harwood resumed, "someone was—very sore. He called me up, the day of the murder, and offered to squeal. He wouldn't give me his name, but he said he'd be here, at three that night, to deliver the goods on Kelly."

"And then?"

"Then he didn't show up."

"Somebody got to him."

"Probably. And then somebody killed Kelly."

Barry asked, "Is that the clue you had in mind when you said, 'Tell Winslow I may have a tip for him some day?'"

Harwood nodded.

"Yes, but, as I remarked later, that guy who phoned might have been anybody. I didn't have a darn thing to go on except that he had a soft voice and a funny impediment in his speech."

"And then—"

"Then you told me about Morano, and I went to the Cocoanut Bar. The guy that phoned was Morano, all right. But what does that mean? Not a thing, maybe. If Morano did bump in his car at one o'clock that night—"

He paused.

"I've got a dozen men on this trail. Now, I'm going to send somebody to Morristown. Not you. They know you. Your job is to lay low. Morano hasn't the faintest idea who I am. I told him I came from Grand Rapids. But—"

The city editor was pacing the floor.

"My God, how this picture begins to get me! Reyes, Peggy, Morano, Kelly, Winslow, Nolan, Violet Pane, Jimmy Gage—and Peter Winslow! Barry, I'm going to make you a present of this story. Get it, and you'll be a star. Fail, and you'll be a bum. Now, get out!"

Barry said, "Is that the line you use when you're about to fire me?"

"Don't be a damn fool! You haven't been deceiving me, have you?"

"Did the railroad build—"

"Shut up!"

"Pat! We've—"

"Can't call Miss Ham—

"Does—"

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Lesson for July 26

CHRISTIANITY SPREAD BY PERSECUTION

LESSON TEXT—Acts 7:59-8:4; I Peter 4:12-19.

GOLDEN TEXT—Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.—Revelation 2:10.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Man Who Was Not Afraid.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Stephen the Unafraid.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Persecution, Then and Now.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Modern Forms of Persecution.

Leaders of contemporary thought and observers of modern life decry the evident decadence of old-fashioned virtues. Our times are too materialistic, encouraging young people to strive for worldly success rather than high and noble character.

In a time when expediency is the ruling principle, it is well for Christians to emphasize the fact that following Christ has through all the years called for that loyalty to convictions which has caused some who bear his name to be willing to die for him, yea, even to live and to suffer for him, for sometimes it may be harder to do the latter than the former. True followers of our Lord are willing.

I. To Die for the Faith (7:54-8:1). Stephen, one of the first seven chosen as deacons of the church, "a man full of faith and of the Holy Spirit" (6:5), having been called before the Sanhedrin to answer false charges (6:8-15), faithfully stands for the truth. His indictment of Israel cuts to the heart. In anger his hearers stone him to death. He becomes the first martyr of the Church, that holy succession which has representatives in the young manhood and womanhood of today, ready, like John and Betty Stam, to die rather than to deny Christ.

Note that in this hour Stephen was given a vision of his risen and ascended Lord (v. 55), standing at the right hand of God to welcome his faithful servant. He prayed for those who took his life (v. 60). How gloriously that prayer was answered in the subsequent life of the young man Saul, who was "consenting unto his death."

Not to all who follow Christ comes the need to face death for him, but all should be determined.

II. To Live for the Faith (8:2-4). The early Church found its training for Christ entailed bitter persecution. Not even the sanctity of their homes was inviolate. Their persons and property felt the hard hand of havoc-making Saul, yet we find no intimation of complaint. Soon they were driven from home and scattered abroad, but the result was the establishing of gospel centers wherever they went. Loving for Christ calls for daily witness, for testimony concerning the stewardship of life. Not to preachers and Bible teachers alone is this duty laid down, but to every one of us who is a church service or Bible class member. No, they that were scattered abroad"—all of them went "everywhere." They were not merely referring to their daily lives and to social service, good as these things undoubtedly are, but "preaching the word" (v. 4).

Are we who are now "scattered abroad" "preaching the word"? Are we "preaching the word"?

III. To Suffer for the Faith (I Pet. 4:12-19).

1. We are not to be surprised by suffering (v. 12), not even by fiery trials, for blessings will follow. The Lord promises children, even as also the refiner tests gold to cleanse it, to prove its worth, and not to destroy it. God's testings are to prove us worthy.

2. We are so to live as not to suffer for our misdeeds (vv. 15, 16). Many are they who would have the world believe they suffer for Christ's sake when they are but meeting the just punishment of their evil deeds. It is a shame to suffer as an evildoer, but an honor and privilege to suffer for Jesus' sake.

3. Believers are to make their sufferings a testimony (vv. 17-19). If we as Christians must needs be purged in order to be fitted for God's service and the glory that is to come, what will be the end of those who "know not God and obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ" (II Thess. 1:7, 8)? Peter refrains from even mentioning what their ultimate end will be, but the writer of the Thessalonian epistle goes on to say that they shall be "punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and from the glory of his power." Solemn words are these. Have we, and those to whom we minister, heeded their warning?

Real Character of Man

It is the relaxation of security; it is in the hour of dilation of the heart, and of its softening into festivity and pleasure, that the real character of men is discerned.—Burke.

Our Friendships

How few are there born with souls capable of friendship. Then how much fewer must there be capable of love, for love includes friendship and much more besides!

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

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Hugh Bradley Says:

© New York Post.—WNU Service.

Ruth Removal Aids Yanks, but He, Too, Could've Done Job

UNTIL that moment the reporter undoubtedly was the life of the party. Having nothing else to look forward to except a light afternoon date with some millionaire babies, his hosts were spreading themselves with appreciation.

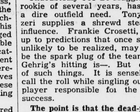
All this made the reporter very, very happy. "Poor little lonesome boys," he thought. "All the way out there by themselves with nobody even close. Probably it does them a lot of good to have a human being catch up with them now and then. Why, I oughta give them a break an'——"

Then he popped the question and got what many another guy has gotten for taking similar liberties.

Charley Ruffing sought the water cooler at the other end of the dugout. Lou Gehrig remembered that he had immediate business to attend to in the clubhouse. Lefty Gomez hid behind his ears. Probably no one ever will know now what happened right after Joe McCarthy booted that grounder in Steelton twenty years ago.

So, humming sadly about just being one of those smarties who breaks up all the parties, the reporter dragged himself into exile. Since then he has been wondering about that question, though. All he asked was:

"Gents a coupla seasons ago there was more'n a coupla rumors to the effect that a fat man was overshadowing your lives and bank books. Now I see you're all sunshine again. Just between the bunch of us, would ya say you like to chirp as to how Babe Ruth has helped elevate you to your present lofty position?"



Babe Ruth

But, to avert woeful doings, the reporter must unburden to the answer himself.

Undoubtedly Joe Di Maggio, best rookie of several years, has filled a dire outfield need. Tony Lazzeri supplies a shrewd steadying influence. Frankie Crosetti, living up to predictions that once seemed likely to be realized, may really be the spark plug of the team. Lou Gehrig's hitting is—. But enough of such things. It is senseless to call the roll while singling out each player responsible for the club's success.

The point is that the dead-panned Yanks of a year or two ago also abounded with single individuals of far more than average worth. Yet they ever were failing in the clutch. Now they are far out in the lead of the American League parade. The reason for their success—you can twist it about and also obtain the disastrous dope concerning the gold embroidered Red Sox—is that Joe McCarthy is not milling along with a collections of stars. He is heading a team.

Being an old Babe Ruth boy, I rather hate to admit this, but it is the truth. During his first few seasons with the club, and even last year when the memory of his mighty deeds still lingered, there was tension, a divided loyalty in clubhouse and dugout.

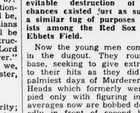
It was a state of affairs, this conflict between a manager and a dominant personality, which neither the Babe nor McCarthy could handle. No doubt both of them sincerely deplored it and struggled for some proper mingling o. team spirit. But the conflict and the inevitable destruction of bright chances existed just as surely as a similar tug of purposes still exists among the Red Sox and at Ebbets Field.

Now the young men come alive in the dugout. They round first base, seeking to give extra value to their hits as they did in the salmiest days of Murderers' Row. Heads which formerly were occupied only with figuring individual averages now are bobbed determinedly in front of second basemen seeking to complete double plays. Even the pitchers——. But perhaps it would be best to stop here in the midst of undoubted gladness.

More than likely the Yankees would have a similar tidy lead if Ruth now were manager and McCarthy was sitting on his Buffalo back porch. As one of the most persistent torchlight bearers in the Rambin procession I think that they would.

Bill Mehlhorn Is an Ardent Baseball Fan

Bill Mehlhorn, the golfer, also is a baseball fan. When he isn't whaling them off the tee or sinking a birdie, nothing pleases him more than to watch the national pastime. Both the Cards and the Cubs say that Jimmy Ripple would be of far more assistance to the Giants if he played deeper . . . Lieutenant Colonel Abe Hollow, Colonel Widener's aide, took the fashionable title away from the glamorous Kansas Price at Aqueduct last week. Did it with a bright orange suit . . . Olympic statisticians note that it will take 80 tons of meat and poultry, 17 tons of fish, 120 tons of vegetables, 55 tons of flour, 17 tons of butter, 34,000 gallons of milk, 280,000 eggs, 32,000 oranges 52,600 grapefruits and 105,200 lemons to feed the athletes during two weeks of competition. The lemons, no doubt, will be obtained free of charge . . . The only woman jockey in Japan had her license revoked when the Department of Agriculture ruled that "the mixing of sexes on the turf may lead to undesirable results."



Bill Mehlhorn

Some of Colonel Ruppert's very good friends insist that the Yankees tried to trade Lefty Gomez several weeks ago . . . Bookie Tim (I don't read the damn paper) Mara sounds like a broken record of George Givot when he lays down the law to his Turf and Gridiron Club following. He does, does and dems the poor little bookies to death . . . Before he took baseball seriously the Cubs' Tex Carleton used to be a rodeo official down in Fort Worth. Was a scorekeeper, setting down the times and records for calf roping and like similar events . . . Just for the sake of argument—if the rule concerning the maximum amount of hand bandages had not been enforced, wouldn't Schmeling have been able to hit harder, too?

Crew coaches continue the most hard boiled of all sporting gents before a race and the shrillest squawkers afterwards . . . As usual, Yale supplies the leader . . . Even though he was quite a foot racer years ago, oblivion seems to be catching up with Bill Bingham, Harvard Olympic delegate . . . Note to the boys of the Huron Baseball club—Sorry, but your card did not arrive in time. Hope Hans Wagner made a swell speech.

Buddy Hassett crooned so handsomely at the birthday party tossed by Mrs. Jimmy (once Lady Eaves) Jordan for Mrs. Frenchy Bordagaray that the Broadway night clubs again are waving contracts at the Brooklyn first sacker . . . Jazz Rogers, once a Baltimore baseball official, now runs a seafood house on Forty-third Street, New York . . . Bobby (Manhattan F. C.) and Tommy (Flushing Juniors) Roberts can hardly help being soccer stars. Their dad was one of the world's best when he played outside right for Barrow-in-Furness forty years or so ago.

What wife of what celebrated ballplayer said—"Hunh, if her husband could pitch as well as she dresses we certainly would have won a lot more ball games this year"? . . . A celebrated sports organization, now having unexpected trouble with several other ventures, will bid for the Dodgers if the price can be knocked down low enough. At least one Hearst A. C. luminary feels that the public has been milked long enough and that the next big show might very well be run without the charity angle.

Marshall Duffield, former Southern California quarterback, is a member of the crew of Adore one of the entrants in the current yacht race from California to Hawaii. Adore is owned by Lee Tracy of the movies. . . . Dolph Camilli, Phillies first baseman, uses three gloves a season.